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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## **InterVideo Announces Software DVD Player For Linux**

*Brings Award-Winning DVD Technology To Linux Market*

FREMONT, CALIFORNIA – March 20, 2000 – InterVideo, Inc. (IVI) today announced that it would soon release a software DVD player/decoder for the Linux operating system, enabling users to experience DVD video and audio quality rivaling that of high-end consumer electronic players. The product, which will be called LinDVD, is expected to be the first legal DVD software solution for the Linux OS.

“InterVideo has made a commitment to support the Linux community with digital audio and video products,” said Joe Monastiero, Vice President of Sales and Marketing for InterVideo, Inc. “LinDVD is the first product in a lineup that will ultimately include all of our Windows multimedia products.”

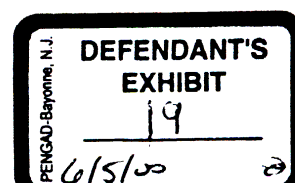
The dearth of DVD solutions for Linux users has been recently well publicized, including a widely reported incident of hackers creating an unauthorized DVD decoder for Linux, resulting in lawsuits filed by the DVD industry. InterVideo has a long-standing Content Scrambling System (CSS) license, enabling it to produce and market DVD player/decoder software without violating copyright or other laws.

LinDVD will allow users to playback DVD movies, interactive DVD titles, MPEG video content and Video CDs on PCs that are equipped with a DVD drive without the need for an expensive hardware decoder card. The decoder/player includes integrated MPEG1 and MPEG2 file playback, a powerful VCD 2.0 player, and SVCD playback. A full multi-channel Dolby Digital™ audio decoder will be included.

“This is another exciting day for the Linux community”, stated Linus Torvalds, creator of the Linux operating system, “The OS continues to attract industry-leading software companies like InterVideo. Their digital video and audio products will greatly enhance the Linux multimedia experience.”

InterVideo is the number one distributor of software DVD solutions worldwide. The company produces and markets the award-winning WinDVD player-decoder for Windows, as well as other advanced audio and video software products. Customers include Dell, Gateway, IBM, HP, Compaq, Fujitsu, Fujitsu Siemens, Acer, Micron, Toshiba, Creative Labs, and 3DFX.

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LinDVD is expected to be available late in the second quarter of 2000. For more information, visit [www.intervideo.com](http://www.intervideo.com).

#### About InterVideo, Inc.

InterVideo's executive team is comprised of PC digital video and audio veterans instrumental in the formation of the PC DVD industry, coming from industry pioneering companies such as LuxSonor, Chromatic Research, Zoran and E4. IVI will release a series of products in 2000 to cover the full spectrum of advanced video and audio software in areas including DTV, MP3 creation, streaming video and video encoding. InterVideo's headquarters is in Fremont, California, with regional offices in Redmond WA, Taiwan, Japan and Europe.

For more information about IVI, contact InterVideo at (510) 651-0888 or visit the web site at [www.intervideo.com](http://www.intervideo.com).

*LinDVD and WinDVD are trademarks of InterVideo, Inc.  
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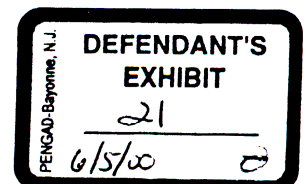
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS, INC.;	)	00 Civ. 277 (LAK)(RLE)
PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION;	)	
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS INC.;	)	
TRISTAR PICTURES, INC.; COLUMBIA	)	
PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC.; TIME WARNER	)	
ENTERTAINMENT CO., L.P.; DISNEY	)	
ENTERPRISES, INC.; AND TWENTIETH	)	DECLARATION OF
CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION,	)	DAPHNE GRONICH
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
SHAWN C. REIMERDES, ERIC CORLEY A/K/A	)	
"EMMANUEL GOLDSTEIN," ROMAN KAZAN,	)	
AND 2600 ENTERPRISES, INC.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
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	)	
	)	



Daphne Gronich declares, under penalty of perjury, as follows:

1. I am the head of the Department responsible for the registration and enforcement of the intellectual property of Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation ("Fox"), one of the plaintiffs in this action and make this declaration to counter any suggestion by defendants, or the declarants on their behalf, that DeCSS does not pose a real and imminent threat to my company or its business. I will not detail here the considerable reputation and magnitude of Fox's business in the production and distribution of motion pictures, or the financial and other costs associated with the creation and production of major motion picture films, since the Court has already recognized and addressed this in its earlier opinion in this case.
2. There has been an almost daily barrage in the media about the significance of new technologies such as "Napster" and their impact upon traditional business models when unauthorized copies of a work can be obtained over the Internet for virtually no cost, other than the investment in a computer.
3. I take strong exception to defendants' claim that DeCSS does not cause, contribute to or facilitate the unauthorized copying or "piracy" of motion picture films. As has been widely reported in the media, the technology already exists to compress and transmit sizeable files over the Internet, including files containing feature-length motion pictures. A number of these new technologies are explained in detail in the accompanying declaration of Robert Schumann and I respectfully refer the Court to that declaration.
4. The sole and admitted function of DeCSS is to decrypt CSS (in this case, motion picture films released on CSS-encrypted DVD discs). DeCSS is a key element in the new wave of so-called file-sharing technologies that make it possible for millions of computer users to decrypt, compress, transmit and reproduce unauthorized copies of motion picture films over the Internet.

5. I am aware of the impact that Napster and like systems have had on the audio recording industry within the last year. It is well known that Napster has gained a strong foothold into the college community and makes it appear that the “sharing” of computer files containing unauthorized recordings is an innocuous activity. This technology has created an atmosphere of legitimacy to what is otherwise plainly infringing conduct. It has made individual computer users publishers of a vast amount of copyrighted material that is available for further, unauthorized copying by others. This is not “commercial piracy” in the conventional sense (*i.e.*, a factory which creates numerous counterfeit copies for resale), but is just as damaging and may ultimately prove more insidious. Given the exponential growth of these so-called file-sharing technologies among computer users in the mainstream, there is a real likelihood that the injury caused by vast numbers of people trading unauthorized copies of films and other entertainment products over the Internet will dwarf more “traditional,” commercial piracy operations.

6. For these reasons, I believe that it is essential that the Court prevent the wholesale proliferation of DeCSS by the defendants in this case. While my company has great respect for First Amendment rights and has no intention of trammeling on anyone’s right to engage in debate, comment or criticism of anybody or anything, I do not believe that treating the proliferation of a decryption device, such as DeCSS, as an exercise in “free speech” is to anyone’s long term benefit, least of all the public’s. It is my understanding that Congress enacted the circumvention provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act precisely to preserve the rights of copyright holders in works embodied in digital media because of the threat of unbridled duplication and transmission via digital technologies. This protection against trafficking in circumvention devices has, at its core, the goal of encouraging artists and